MAY 25, 1769. THE NUMBER

VIRGINIA GAZETTE

With the latest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. —— *Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28.

Printed by *ALEX. PURDIE*, and *JOHN DIXON*, at the POST OFFICE.

A COPY *of the* ASSOCIATION.

WE his Majesty's most dutiful subjects, the late representatives of all the freeholders of the colony of Virginia, avowing our inviolable and unshaken fidelity and loyalty to our most gracious sovereign, our affection for all our fellow subjects of Great Britain, protesting against every other thing which may have the most distant tendency to interrupt or in any wise disturb his Majesty's peace and the good order of his government in this colony, which we are resolved, at the risk of our lives and fortunes, to maintain and defend, but at the same time being deeply affected with the grievances and distresses with which his Majesty's American subjects are oppressed, and dreading the evils which threaten the ruin of ourselves and our posterity, by reducing us from a free and happy people to a wretched and miserable state of slavery, and having taken into our most serious consideration the present state of the trade of this colony and of the American commerce in general, observe, with anxiety, that the debt due to Great Britain for goods imported from thence is very great, and that the means of paying this debt, in the present situation of affairs, are likely to become more and more precarious; that the difficulties under which we now labour are owing to the restrictions, prohibitions, and ill advised regulations, in several late acts of Parliament of Great Britain, in particular that the late unconstitutional act imposing duties on tea, paper, glass, &c. for the sole purpose of raising a revenue in America, is injurious to property, and destructive to liberty, hath a necessary tendency to prevent the payment of the debt due from this colony to Great Britain, and is of consequence ruinous to trade; that notwithstanding the many earnest applications already made there is little reason to expect a redress of those grievances: Therefore, in justice to ourselves and our posterity, as well as to the traders of Great Britain concerned in the American commerce, we the subscribers have voluntarily and unanimously entered into the following resolutions, in hopes that our example will induce the good people of this colony to be frugal in the use and consumption of British manufactures, and that the merchants and manufacturers of Great Britain may, from motives of interest, friendship, and justice, be engaged to exert themselves to obtain for us a redress of those grievances under which the trade and inhabitants of America at present labour. We do therefore most earnestly recommend this our association to the serious attention of all Gentlemen merchants, traders, and other inhabitants of this colony, in hopes that they will very readily and cordially accede thereto.

First. It is unanimously agreed on, and resolved, this 18th day of May, 1769, that the subscribers, as well by their own example, as all other legal ways and means in their power, will promote and encourage industry and frugality, and discourage all manner of luxury and extravagance.

Secondly. That they will not at any time hereafter, directly or indirectly, import, or cause to be imported, any manner of goods, merchandize, or manufactures, which are, or shall hereafter be, taxable by act of Parliament for the purpose of raising a revenue in America (except paper not exceeding eight shillings sterling per ream, and except such articles only as orders have been already sent for) nor purchase any such after the first day of September next, of any person whatsoever, but that they will always consider such taxation, in every respect, as an absolute prohibition, and in all future orders direct their correspondents to ship them no goods whatever taxed as aforesaid, except as is above excepted.

Thirdly. That the subscribers will not hereafter, directly or indirectly, import, or cause to be imported, from Great Britain, or any part of Europe (except such articles of the produce or manufacture of Ireland as may be immediately and legally brought from thence, and except also all such goods as orders have been already sent for) any of the goods herein after enumerated, viz. spirits, wine, cider, perry, beer, ale, malt, barley, pease, beef, pork, fish, butter, cheese, tallow, candles, oil, fruit, sugar, pickles, confectionary, pewter, hoes, axes, watches, clocks, tables, chairs, looking glasses, carriages, joiners and cabinet work of all sorts, upholstery of all sorts, trinkets and jewellery, plate and gold, and silversmiths work of all sorts, riband and millinery of all sorts, lace of all sorts, India goods of all sorts (except spices) silks of all sorts (except sewing silk) cambrick, lawn, muslin, gauze (except bookling cloths) calico or cotton stuffs of more than two shillings per yard, linens of more than two shillings per yard, woollens, worsted stuffs of all sorts of more than one shilling and sixpence per yard, broadcloths of all kinds at more than eight shillings per yard, narrow cloths of all kinds at more than three shillings per yard, hats, stockings (plaid and Irish hose excepted) shoes and boots, saddles, and all manufactures of leather and skins of all kinds, until the late acts of Parliament imposing duties on tea, paper, glass, &c. for the purpose of raising a revenue in America, are repealed; and that they will not, after the first of September next, purchase any of the above enumerated goods of any person whatsoever, unless the above mentioned acts of Parliament are repealed.

Fourthly. That in all orders which any of the subscribers may hereafter send to Great Britain, they shall and will expressly direct their correspondents not to ship them any of the before enumerated goods until the before mentioned acts of Parliament are repealed; and if any goods are shipped to them, contrary to the tenour of this agreement, they will refuse to take the same, or make themselves chargeable therewith.

Fifthly. That they will not import any slaves, or purchase any imported, after the first day of November next, until the said acts of Parliament are repealed.

Sixthly. That they will not import any wines of any kind whatever, or purchase the same from any person whatever, after the first day of September next, except such wines as are already ordered, until the acts of Parliament imposing duties thereon are repealed.

Seventhly. For the better preservation of the breed of sheep, that they will not kill, or suffer to be killed, any lambs that shall be yeaned before the first day of May, in any year, nor dispose of such to any butcher, or other person whom they may have reason to suspect intends to kill the same.

Eighthly, and lastly. That these resolves shall be binding on all and each of the subscribers, who do hereby each and every person for himself, upon his word and honour, agree that he will strictly and firmly adhere to and abide by every article in this agreement, from the time of his signing the same, for and during the continuance of the before mentioned acts of Parliament, or until a general meeting of the subscribers, after one month's publick notice, shall determine otherwise, the second article of this agreement still and for ever continuing in full power and force.

Peyton Randolph.—Robert Carter Nicholas.—Richard Bland.—Archibald Cary.—Richard Henry Lee.—Charles Carter, Lancaster.—George Washington.—Carter Braxton.—Severn Eyre.—Richard Randolph.—Patrick Henry, jun.—Peter Johnston.—Henry Lee.—Nathaniel Terry.—Thomas Whiting.—Thomas Jefferson.—Thomas Nelson, jun.—James Walker.—John Alexander.—Champion Travis.—George Ball.—Thomas Harrison.—Thomas Claiborne.—John Blair, jun.—Thomson Mason.—Josias Payne, jun.—Burwell Bassett.—Richard Anderson.—James Scott, jun.—John Green.—Wilson Miles Cary.—Gabriel Jones.—Willis Riddick.—Thomas Glascock.—John Woodson.—Benjamin Howard.—Isaac Read.—Fousbee Tebbs.—Edward Osborne.—Francis Peyton.—Abraham Hite.—James Wood.—Richard Baker.—Edwin Gray.—Robert Munford, Amelia.—Henry Taylor.—Joseph Cabell.—Alexander Trent.—John Mayo.—David Mason.—William Macon, jun.—Hugh Innes.—Bolling Stark.—Robert Bolling.—Paul Carrington.—Thomas Walker.—William Cabell, jun.—Nathaniel Edwards, jun.—Robert Rutherford.—Thomas Barbour.—Charles Lynch.—James Hamilton.—John Wilson Augusta.—William Clayton.—Robert Munford, Mecklenburg.—Thomas Bailey.—Thomas Scott.—Lewis Burwell.—John Harmanson.—Thomas Parramore.—John Donelson.—Cornelius Thomas.—Thomas Johnson.—John Lewis, jun.—William Roane.—William Acrill.—Hartwell Cocke.—John Talbot.——Richard Lee.——Joseph Hutchings.—Edward Hack Moseley, jun.—John Ackiss.—James Bridger.—David Meade.—Southy Simpson.—Peter Poythress.—Philip Ludwell Grymes.—Richard Starke, Clerk to the Association.

BOSTON, *April* 27.

WE hear that his Majesty has been pleased to grant unto his Excellency Francis Bernard, Esq; Governour of this province, and to his heirs male, the dignity of a Baronet of the kingdom of Great Britain.

Extract of a letter from a Member of Parliament, to a Gentleman in this town, February 17.

"The colonies stand at present in a strange point of light here, especially from the late resolves of the Assembly of New York. Those who see the extensive mischief which must arise from these animosities are, by such conduct, precluded from doing any service; they want some instances of temper and moderation whereon to found an application for the repeal of the late acts and regulations. Would the colonies petition with temper, and with full acknowledgment of the supreme right of this country to regulate the general commercial system, I have little doubt that the unhappy idea of taxation would long, even for ever, be laid aside."

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in England, *to his friend in* Connecticut.

"My heart trembles under the prospect of publick affairs. It looks to me as though God was about to punish both us and you for our respective wretched declensions. The clouds are gathering, the storm of the divine indignation seems to be approaching. I should have been glad to have read from your publick papers that you had appointed days for fasting and prayer, and were engaged in seeking to the Lord that your grievances, instead of being increased, might be removed. This would have been more pleasing, and of far more service to your cause in Britain, and of much better report, than the account of the manner in which the 14th of August was celebrated by the Sons of Liberty, and of the toasts they drank. I am so much the friend to that cause they are the espousers of that I am grieved at every thing that has a tendency to injure it by prejudicing people against the Americans.

"Let nothing provoke you to have a recourse to arms, for many would be glad to see you falling into that snare; and your doing it would lose you a number of your friends. You have now gone too far to go back; you must abide by your determinations, and let nothing move you from your resolutions, though an entire stop should be put to your whole trade. You must try who can stand it out longest, Britain or America. Should you tire as Issachar, and crouch down between your burthens, because that present rest is good, you are loaded for ever with a mode of taxing wherein your consent is not required. The merchants and traders must agree to submit to any difficulties for a few years, that they may carry their point, and leave their posterity that invaluable pearl LIBERTY. A few years must relieve them, for a firm adherence to their resolutions will so affect our manufactures (these are our present difficulties, already so great, through the decay of commerce, that we know not what to do) excite compassion, and raise up a party to espouse their interest, that for our own sakes we shall be obliged to comply."

May 1. We hear that his Majesty's writs are issued for calling a new Assembly for the province of Massachusetts Bay, and precepts sending to the respective towns to choose persons to represent them in the Great and General Court to be assembled at the courthouse in Boston on Wednesday the 31st of May instant, being the anniversary of the election of his Majesty's Council, agreeable to Royal charter.

The Raven transport, which sailed from Ireland last fall with troops, and was blown off the coast, arrived here yesterday from Nevis, having on board General Mackay, who takes the command of the King's troops here.

The merchants of this town met according to adjournment on Thursday last, when the committee appointed to make inquiry relative to the importation of goods by the vessels lately arrived from Great Britain reported that five or six persons, who were signers to the late agreement, had received a few articles (the remains of former orders) and were ready to deliver them up to the care of the committee; and that some who were not signers had imported some goods prohibited by the late agreement, which as to quality and quantity were very small. The merchants then appointed a committee to confer with the persons last mentioned, and to consider what measures might be proper to be taken to prevent any farther importations; and then adjourned their meeting to Tuesday next, at 4 o'clock, to be held at Faneuil Hall, at which time and place a general attendance of merchants is desired, and those who have imported in the late vessels are particularly requested to be present.

Last Thursday Abel Badger, Bryan Donnally, and Thomas Carmichael, sat on the gallows, each with a halter round his neck, for the space of one hour, and afterwards received 20 stripes under the same, pursuant to their sentence at the last Superiour Court, for setting the jail on fire, which was entirely consumed.

Tuesday last died in this town Mrs. Rice, aged 105 years, and six months.

The following is an authentick account of the unhappy death of Lieut. Panton, of the Rose man of war, April 22, 1769.

"At six in the morning the Rose man of war, being five or six leagues off Cape Anne, saw a sail (the Pitt Packet, Thomas Power master, from Cadiz to Marblehead) and fired two swivels and a gun before she brought to; on which the cutter was sent off, with the Lieutenant and two officers. When the Rose's boat came alongside the brig Mr. Panton went on board and inquired for the master, went down into the cabin with him, and asked where the brig came from, and for his papers, &c. who replied that he was loaded with salt from Cadiz, had neither bill of lading or clearance, only a bill of health, which he produced; and on inquiring how many men he had on board, was told eight. Mr. Panton then asked for the log book, and said he would order his people into the hold to search for uncustomed goods; and for that purpose desired the hatchways and scuttles to be opened, which the master said should be done. Mr. Panton then went upon deck, leaving the master in the cabin, and there ordered one of the officers (a midshipman) and two of the boat's crew, to go below and search. After coming out of the main hold, in going forward, one of the boat's crew saw a scuttle, which one of the officers ordered two of them to take up. Here they found four men, and desired them to come up; but the brig's people swore bitterly that they would cut off the limbs of the first man who dared to approach them, at the same time shewing a hatchet, a harpoon, a fish gig, and a musket. The officer, after putting the question again, and they having refused in the same manner, informed Mr. Panton. Mr. Panton then went forward with the officer, and mildly desired them to come up, which they refused to do, swearing that they would die in the hold rather than go on board a man of war. Mr. Panton informed them he wanted to search the hold, and asked them to allow him to come down for that purpose; but they repeated their threatenings, and shewed their weapons. Mr. Panton desired them a second time to come out, adding that if they persisted in refusing he must oblige them, as it was his duty; on which one and all of them declared that if he brought arms against them he should be their mark, and that they would put his lamp out first. The boat was then sent for assistance, and Mr. Panton continued endeavouring to persuade the people to come out, representing to them the impossibility of escaping, the folly of their obstinacy, and promising them good usage; but they declared if there were fifty armed men they would not be taken, and told him he should lose his life first. He replied, it was his orders. This conversation was repeated more than once. Mr. Panton gave a candle which he had in his hand to one of them (the place being very dark) desiring that they would let him see through the scuttle what sort of a place they were in. The man who took the candle moved it about the place where they stood. Mr. Panton said he could not see it, and wanted to go down; they answered, he should not, and if he attempted it they would that moment shoot him, presenting their musket, which they told him was loaded with slugs, and primed, and returned the candle. Mr. Panton said, "Aye, will you shoot me?" And in a joking cheerful manner added, "I will take a pinch of snuff first." Just at this time the boat returned, and soon after Mr. Panton ordered his men to open the bulk head of the place where the brig's people were; but as soon as they began to work upon it the people within declared they would shoot the first man who made a hole. One of them advised the others to shoot the Lieutenant first, and divide themselves, two to defend the scuttle, and two to defend the bulk head. One of those at the scuttle presented a musket, another a fish gig, and one from within called out to fire. The Gentleman with him struck the musket downwards out of its direction at Mr. Panton, who ordered the scuttle to be put down, and went to see what the boat's crew had done at the bulk head. The master at arms having made a small opening with a crow, one from within presented a musket through it, threatening to shoot him; and while the bulk head was breaking down one called Corbet said, Mr. Lieutenant, I will murder you first, and you may be certain of death if you do not go about your business; and presented a musket, on which the master at arms desired them to point at him, and not at a Gentleman who had done them no harm. Corbet snapped the musket several times at them, all the others calling out to fire, and damning it for not going off. One of the boat's crew got hold of it, but could not keep it. Immediately after one of the crew fired a pistol, loaded with powder only, in Corbet's face, hoping it would make them submit. Corbet desired Mr. Panton to observe what one of his men had done, who replied that when he surrendered he would show him the man when he came on board (meaning to give satisfaction) and took away the pistol from him, and ordered his men not to fire upon any account. He asked the brig's people to lend him their ax, to knock down the bulk head a little faster; they answered, they would lend it to scalp him. Mr. Panton, during all this, frequently begged them to submit, or he must clear his way to them; but all of them said they would shoot Mr. Panton first, and the master at arms after, before they would be taken. The master at arms being pushed at, called out he must fire to save his life, which Mr. Panton strictly forbid him on his peril to do, took the pistol from him, and blew out the priming. The boat's crew continued to break down the bulk head, on which Corbet made a push at Mr. Panton with a harpoon, who stood upon his feet a few seconds, and said, "the "rascal has stabbed me in the jugular vein." Immediately after the Lieutenant was wounded one of the Rose's men fired a pistol, which wounded one of the brig's people in the arm. An officer, with the assistance of two men, conveyed Mr. Panton to the brig's cabin, where he soon expired. The Rose was immediately hailed, and the commander being informed of this unhappy accident

armed the barge and sent her immediately, also a guard are of those who had committed the murder. About of the people delivered themselves up, and soon after d Corbet. They were all carried on board the Rose. e observed that the man who was wounded came out e Mr. Panton was killed.

It has been said the brig's men were drunk, but they appear to when they were carried on board the Rose.

Two men belonging to the brig not mentioned in the above were Americans, who remained on deck the whole time Rose's people were on board her; the Commodore, out of his great goodness, having given orders that no American, or person tried in America, should be pressed."

Saturday, April 29th, his Excellency Sir Francis Bernard, Baronet, Governour, Commodore Hood, his Honour the Lieutenant Governour, the Hon. A. Oliver, Secretary, and the Hon. Robert Auchmuty, Esq; Judge of Admiralty, went on board the Rose man of war, to take the steps previous to the trial of the men concerned in the death of Lieutenant Panton. Capt. Caldwell, of the Rose, received and entertained them with the greatest politeness. We hear the trial will come on within fifteen or sixteen days.

From the JOURNAL *of* OCCURRENCES.

A NUMBER of resolves, said to be the resolves of the House of Lords respecting American affairs, have made their appearance in all our newspapers.

The resolves lately published in our papers as the Lords, it is said, were introduced into the House by Lord Hillsborough, and seconded by the Duke of Bedford; but were opposed, among others, by the Duke of Richmond and Lord Shelburne. Lord Shelburne said he had his sentiments of American affairs, which he reserved to the time when those affairs would come before the House, in a more important view. The Duke of Richmond spoke strongly against the resolves, and appealed to their Lordships whether it was equitable, or could tend to the honour of that august body, or give to the Americans, at this critical season, an advantageous and respectful idea of the British government, to decide upon such important questions, when the accounts that lay before them were all from one side, and whole realms were to be condemned unheard, without being allowed any opportunity of refuting or alleviating the charges laid against them, or even knowing what those charges were. This weighty objection, it seems, did not prevent the passing the resolves; though we cannot find that any Lord offered any satisfactory reply to it, from the principles of reason and equity, or the spirit of the British constitution, so favourable to the subject, and mild to the accused.

The Ministry greatly wanted, and no doubt strenuously exerted themselves, to procure a speech at the opening of Parliament, and such resolutions from both Houses, as might prove a sanction to their own impolitick and violent measures respecting America. To whose misrepresentations these ruinous measures, to both countries, are principally owing, no one is at a loss to determine: A dark cabal here have left no means unemployed to beguile the leading men in the British government into these measures, and to create a pretence (a very false one indeed) for enforcing them by a military power. Administration is fallen into the snare, and ashamed to confess its own weakness; and, not knowing how to make an honourable retreat, fly to Parliament for protection. It is certain that among sixty papers laid before the Lords, which are also to come before the Commons, more than thirty are letters from Governour Bernard to the Secretary of State.

Some among us are of opinion that these resolutions, as we have seen no copy published by authority, must be spurious; for they cannot suppose that a majority of the House of Lords would ever so severely condemn the circular letter of the Massachusetts House of Assembly, which implies nothing but a right in British subjects to unite in humble supplications to the Throne. Good God! if this is denied us, this last refuge of the miserable, what have we left!

NEWPORT, *May* 1.

BY a Gentleman from Nantucket we are informed that there have arrived at that port, within ten days, four brigs and two schooners from London, in which there were not more goods brought than would load a common canoe, excepting a few articles for the fishery. To the honour of the merchants of Nantucket, it ought to be observed that notwithstanding they never entered into any engagement not to import goods yet perhaps no part of America has more strictly acted according to such agreement, and that their not importing goods is not owing to their want of credit in England, but to their voluntary determination religiously to govern themselves according to the agreement of their brethren in Boston, and other parts, for supporting the liberty of this much abused country. An example this worthy the imitation of every man in North America, who either desires to be free himself or leave his posterity so; and he who will not follow it as far as possible, without involving himself in absolute ruin, deserves to have his name engraven on an adamantine statue of slavery, to be handed down, *with contempt*, to the latest ages of America.

Extract of a letter from London, *by a vessel which left* London *after the 16th of March.*

"I have attended the Houses of Lords and Commons very closely, which I could always get into by the influence of a friend. Lord Hillsborough said in the House of Lords that the acts were totally anticommercial, and against the interest of trade in general; but, at the same time, it was dangerous to repeal them. He was very angry about the *circular letter*, said it was calculated by that Otis and his party to set all the colonies in a flame, and believed in his soul it would have that effect, and if it should would ruin both countries; and farther, if he could have foreseen the difficulties which had arisen he would never have accepted the place he was in. He really appeared to be fast aground. And at present all the Ministry are in great confusion, as they find the other governments pay no regard to their dictatorial letters, but adhere to the circular letter from Boston, in consequence of which the Governours have dissolved many of the Assemblies. The storm is gathering very fast about the Ministry; the nation calls loudly for a change; they begin to feel the effects of non-importation; all the city members are for the colonies and Rockingham interest. The principal of the House of Lords for us are Richmond, Rockingham, Shelburne, &c. If the colonies prove steady and firm, the late acts will be repealed, and the Board of Commissioners *fall*. You will see some of Governour Bernard's letters, copied from the table of the House of Commons, which must make him infamous in the eyes of every honest man. It is thought he will not tarry long in Boston after the publication of his papers now before the Commons. All the best speakers in the House of Commons were in favour of the colonies, viz. Burke, Beckford, Barre, Wedderburn, Dowdeswell, Sir George Saville, and many others; on the other side, Lord North, the Chancellor, Attorney, and Solicitor General."

Last Wednesday thirty seven young Ladies of this town made the Rev. Mr. Stiles's Lady a visit. They sent their wheels, and carried flax sufficient for a moderate day's spinning, having agreed to have no trial who should spin most, but to spin good fine yarn, and as much as they could without fatiguing themselves; and accordingly they spent the day in a very agreeable industrious manner, and at sunset made Mrs. Stiles a present of about 100 fifteen knotted skeigns of yarn, fine enough for shirts for the best Gentleman in America.

Mrs. Stiles had linen enough sent in, that evening and next morning, to make up 133 skeigns, by several Ladies who spun at their own homes.

The same day eight little misses, all under twelve years of age, at the House of Capt. John Goddard, near LIBERTY POLE in this town, spun 17 fifteen knotted skeins of very good linen, notwithstanding some of them did not begin until 9 in the morning.

Mess. PURDIE & DIXON,

GENTLEMEN,

You have below my attempt to explain the method of determining the Sun's horizontal parallax by the transit of Venus, according to my promise.

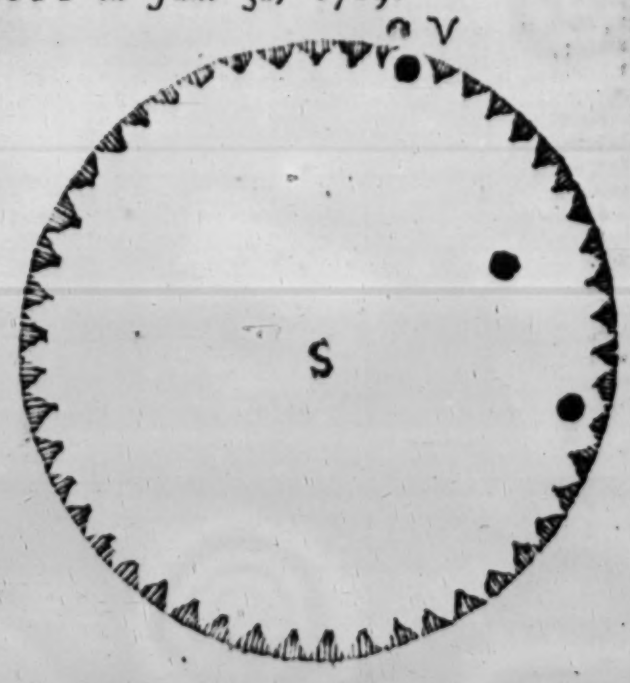
I am your humble servant, T. V.

IT is evident that if a right line be drawn from the centre of the earth to the centre of the Sun, when in the horizon of any place, and another from the surface, from that place in whose horizon the Sun is, meeting the other at the Sun's centre, they will make an angle, which is the Sun's horizontal parallax; that if these lines be drawn to the Sun, when elevated above the horizon, they will form a less angle (which is then called the parallax of altitude) the greater the Sun's altitude the less this angle must be; that when he is elevated 90°, or is in the zenith of any place, that angle vanishes, for then those lines coincide, and of consequence the Sun is then only seen in his true place in the heavens; it is also certain, though not so evident, that any other altitude is lessened by the parallax, that is, that whatever the parallax of his altitude is by so much is he depressed; it is also evident that what has been said of the Sun holds good with respect to the planets, and certain that the nearer any planet is to the earth the greater its parallax must be, and of consequence the greater will be its depression at any given altitude. Hence it is plain that when Venus passes between the Sun and us over his disk she must be more depressed than he, the difference of their parallaxes will be the difference of their depression, and of consequence must be her apparent depression on the Sun's disk. Now it is clear that the duration of the transit is determined by the portion of the Sun's disk over which Venus passes; the nearer she approaches the Sun's centre the longer the duration, and *vice versa*.

Venus at the ensuing transit will enter the Sun's disk about two degrees to the north of his eastern limb really, and her apparent path will be directed northerly. The eastern limb of the Sun in the morning is the lower limb, but in the afternoon the upper; and the northern limb is the upper in places north of the Sun, but it is the lower in places south of him: So that in places north of the Sun (that is, whose latitude exceeds the Sun's declination) and where the transit begins in the afternoon, Venus must be depressed by her parallax, and therefore appear sooner on the Sun than if viewed from the centre of the earth. I ought to have observed before that the parallax of altitude is resolved into a parallax in longitude, and a parallax in latitude. For instance, Venus will appear farther west from us (as we shall be east of her meridian) being depressed by her parallax; and as we shall be on the north side of her orbit, she will appear more southerly, for the same reason. Her depression westward is called her parallax in longitude, and her depression southward is called her parallax in latitude. From what has been said it appears that in places on the north side of the orbit of Venus, and east of her meridian, the ingress will be accelerated, and the duration lengthened; and on the contrary, in places south of her orbit, and west of her meridian (that is, where the latitude is less than her declination, and where the transit begins in the forenoon) the ingress will be retarded, and duration shortened. Now there are certain places where the parallaxes in longitude and latitude conspire to accelerate the ingress and protract the duration, and there are other places where they unite to effect the contrary; and there are also places where the ingress and egress may be accelerated or retarded, by the difference of the parallaxes in longitude and latitude. For example, on the south side of the orbit of Venus, and where the transit begins in the afternoon, the ingress will be accelerated by the difference of the parallaxes; for in this case the parallax in longitude would depress Venus, and make her appear sooner on the Sun, but the parallax in latitude will depress her also, so that she will appear later on the Sun on this account: For we have observed above that in this situation the northern limb of the Sun must be the lower limb, and of consequence, as Venus will enter to the northward of the Sun's centre, and will appear more northwardly, on account of her parallax in latitude, she must be depressed below the Sun's limb, and therefore appear later on his disk; so that, in this case, the ingress is said to be accelerated by the difference of the parallaxes. If we consider what has been said, we may easily find whether the parallaxes accelerate or retard the ingress, and whether this is done by their sum or difference in any place whose longitude and latitude we know. The duration will be a *maximum* in latitude 67° N. and longitude 24° E from London, in Swedish Lapland; and it will be a *minimum* in south latitude 38° and a half, and west longitude 155° and a half in the South Sea. Now if we calculate the duration of the transit, as seen from the centre of the earth, we shall find it 6 h. 20 m. 38 s; but if we suppose the Sun's horizontal parallax 10", we shall have the horizontal parallax of Venus 35"114, and from thence the difference 25"114, the parallax of Venus from the Sun, or the quantity of Venus's greatest depression or below the Sun's disk, according to the situation of the observer. When by this parallax we have found the parallax of altitude, at the above mentioned places, and resolved them into their parallaxes of longitude and latitude, from thence we find that at the former place, viz. in Lapland, the observed duration should be 14 m. 26 s. longer than the central one, and in the latter place 15 m. 12 s. shorter. *Then since effects are proportional to their causes, it must follow that the calculated parallatick difference of 15 m. 12 s. is to the assumed solar parallax* 10", *as the observed parallatick difference of duration at the time of the transit is to the parallax of the Sun*, as near the truth as the observation can give it. For example, suppose in some island in the Pacifick ocean, or great South Sea, in or nearly in the longitude and latitude mentioned above, the time of the duration of the transit be found to be 6 h. 34 m. 19 s. that is greater than the central duration 6 h. 20 m. 38 s. by 13 m. 40 s: Therefore, as 15 m. 12 s: 13 m. 40 s:: 10" 19", the Sun's parallax. Again, suppose in the first mentioned place in Lapland the duration be observed to be 6 h. 32 m. 38 s. this is greater than the central duration by 12 m: Therefore, as 14 m. 26 s: 12 m:: 10" 18", nearly the Sun's parallax, in that case. The places I have just mentioned are the best to observe the transit at and determine the Sun's parallax, because there the differences of parallatick time are greater than any where else; but there are many other places where it may be determined with great exactness, by observing the beginning only. For instance, at London the effect of both parallaxes accelerating the ingress amounts to 7 m. 46 s. and a half, and by so much sooner if the Sun's parallax is 10", should the ingress happen to an observer at London, than to an eye placed at the centre of the earth; but if it should happen at London only 7 m. sooner than the time calculated for the centre of the earth, then the Sun's parallax must be 9": For as 7 m. 46 s. and a half: 7 m:: 10": 9". But here, I mean in longitude 76° and a half west from London, and latitude 37° 20' north, the effect of parallax amounts only to 2 m. 43 s. 3 t. on account of Venus's great altitude; and by so much sooner will the time of the ingress happen to an observer here than to an eye placed in the earth's centre. The beginning, as seen from the centre of the earth, will be at 2 h. 6 m. 19 s. and therefore we may expect to see the transit begin at 2 h. 3 m. 35 s. 7 t. but if it should be observed at 2 h. 3 m. 52 s. that is 2 m. 27 s. sooner than at the centre, then as 2 m. 43 s. 3" : 2 m. 27 s:: 10" 19", the Sun's parallax. But with us the parallatick difference of time is too small to determine the parallax with any precision; however, observations ought by no means to be neglected, for they may confirm or correct others. It appears then that in places where the whole transit may be seen the Sun's parallax may be determined by observing the duration; and where only the beginning or end can be seen it may be found, though not so exactly, by observing accurately the time of the beginning or end. If the duration be well observed at the place mentioned in the South Sea, we shall have a scope or extent of 15'. 12" = 912" to estimate the Sun's parallax by, which will be found sufficiently large; for if we divide 912", the parallatick difference of time, by 10", the Sun's supposed parallax, we shall have 91". 2 t. of time corresponding to 1" of parallax: So that unless the observer there should make an errour of more than a minute and thirty one seconds he must determine the Sun's parallax within one second; but Doctor Halley has affirmed that the contacts of Venus and the Sun may be observed without an errour of a single second of time, and if so the Sun's parallax may be found within a 90th part of a second, that is within a 90th part of the whole, and of consequence the Sun's distance from the earth may be found within a 900th part of the whole. When the Sun's horizontal parallax is found we have a right angled triangle formed by the semidiameter of the earth, by a right line, perpendicular to it, joining the centres of the Sun and earth, and by a line drawn from the centre of the Sun to the surface of the earth, making an angle at the Sun equal to the Sun's horizontal parallax; in which triangle are given the semidiameter of the earth one side, and all the angles to find the other side, an easy problem in plain trigonometry, and by which, if the Sun's parallax is found 10", we find the earth's distance from the Sun 82,500,000 miles; but if it be 9" that distance must be 91,673,200; so that the Sun must be 9,173,200 miles farther from the earth, if his parallax is 9", than if 10". This any one may easily be satisfied of, who is the least acquainted with trigonometry, and has a table of logarithmick fines and tangents. I have before observed that the proportional distances of the planets from the earth are known by their periodical times; now they are thus stated, viz.

For Mercury, 38,718, Venus, 72,333, Earth, 100,000, Mars, 152,369, Jupiter, 520,096, Saturn, 954,006: Therefore where we have found the earth's distance we may find the distance of all the rest, by proportion. Suppose the solar parallax be found = 10", then the earth's distance will be 82,500,000 miles; then say, as 100 000: 82,500 000:: 72,333: 59,671,725 = the distance of Venus from the Sun, and so for the rest. When we have found the distances of the planets, as we have their apparent diameters by observation, we easily find their true diameters, and of consequence their magnitudes; for since the real diameters of bodies are in the same ratio of their apparent diameters, or semidiameters, and that of the Sun (at a mean) ☉, being 15' 30" = 930", and that of the earth — (the Suns parallax) 10", therefore the Sun's diameter is to the earth's diameter as 930 to 10, or as 93 to 1; and their magnitudes being as the cubes of their diameters, the Sun's must be to that of the earth as 804,357 to 1. The apparent diameter of Venus has been found to be 58", but if she were viewed at the distance of the Sun her apparent diameter would be less, in the proportion of 100,000 to 72,667 (Venus's proportional distance from the earth) that is, it would there be only 16", but the earth's diameter at that distance is 20" (viz. double the Sun's parallax) therefore the true diameter of the earth is to that of Venus as 20 to 16, or as 5 to 4; and of course their magnitudes are as 125 to 64, so that the earth is almost twice as large. From what has been said it must appear plain enough that the distances and magnitudes of the planets will be greater or less, in comparison of the earth's, as the Sun's parallax shall be found greater or less than 10"; and as there will not be another transit of Venus until 2874, and of consequence no other opportunity of determining with sufficient exactness the dimensions of the planetary system, the ensuing transit must be a most curious and important phenomenon, truly worthy the attention of every one who is a lover of the sciences, and ought by all means to be observed, wherever it can be seen, with all possible care and accuracy. I had proposed to shew some of the other methods which astronomers have used for determining the solar parallax; but as I have taken up so much of your time already, I will only say of them that they are very ingenious, but quite insufficient, and must refer your readers, for satisfaction on that head, to Keill's and Ferguson's astronomy. I have enclosed you a type of the transit as it should be seen in longitude 76° and a half west from London, and latitude 37° 20' north, which I suppose to be nearly the situation of Williamsburg.

A TYPE *of the* TRANSIT *on June 3d, 1769.*



SREPRESENTS the centre of the Sun; V, Venus just entering the Sun's limb, in which there will appear a black notch the moment she enters on it; this will be seen at 3 m. 35 s. past 2 o'clock. The black spot just within the Sun's disk represents Venus at the instant of her total ingress, which happens at 21 m. 58 s. after 2 o'clock. Dr. Halley says we may be certain of the instant of total ingress by a fine thread of the Sun's light which will immediately break out from the interiour contact of the two limbs, and strike the eye instantaneously. The two other black spots represent one the middle of the transit, and the other Venus's place at sunset. The middle will be at 13 m. past 5; we shall not see the end, for it will not happen until above an hour after sunset. This computation was made according to Mr. Martin's precepts in his institutions of astronomical calculations, in which he uses Mayer's solar tables, and Dr. Halley's tables of Venus, which give the Sun's place ♊ 13°. 20'. 40", and Venus's ♊ 13°. 30'. 39" at the beginning; semidiameter of the Sun 15'. 45"; of Venus 29", the least distance of their centres 9'. 57", and Venus's apparent motion on the Sun's disk 4'. 2" and a half per hour.

Gentlemen who have not telescopes may observe the transit with a spyglass, holding a smoked glass before the eye, for in this manner I have seen many of the spots on the Sun; and Venus will appear larger than any of them, and may be easily distinguished from them, as she will be perfectly round and black, and they are never so.

NEW YORK, *May* 1.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in London, *to his friend in* New York, *dated March* 4, 1769.

My dear countrymen,

THE prevailing opinion in this country now is that as you find the Miniſtry firm and unſhaken in their reſolutions to fix the preſent revenue act upon you, and as the people of Boſton did not oppoſe the landing of the troops, which from the injurous reports of them was expected, that from fear on the one hand, and the love of eaſe and luxury on the other, you will no longer ſtrive againſt the meaſures which have been adopted, but rely upon the promiſes of Miniſters, and the juſtice of your cauſe, for a repeal. Moſt of your warmeſt advocates here believe this will be the event. My ſentiments (though they receive no weight from myſelf) are totally different, and I have ventured to make ſuch prophetick expreſſions of your future conduct as theſe: That you are the direct deſcendents of men who ventured every thing, who effected every thing, that men could do, to ſecure you an unſhaken inheritance; that you are ſcarcely emerged from the rough hands of poverty; that you have as yet never taſted of the ripe fruits of luxury; that you have lived under forms of government which in general leave much power in the people; that no diſtinctions have as yet been made between rich and poor; that independence and fixed property ſtand connected with every claſs of men, upon the firſt ſteps of induſtry; that you are jealous of every encroachment upon your dear bought privileges; that as you are in your infancy you are conſequently virtuous, which indeed is acknowledged by all who know you; that you have your eyes open, and feel very ſenſibly the fatal ſtroke ſo artfully aimed at your liberties; that you know the principles of the men who now have moſt influence to be the ſame with thoſe who heretofore attempted to enſlave you; that nothing is ſo little to be depended on as the promiſes of a Tory Miniſtry, and that to be credulous in this inſtance, ſo far as to act in conformity to their dictates, is to be for ever ruined; that from the declarations made by them in Parliament, and the late addreſs to a great perſonage, one of the principal colonies is left without an atom of liberty, and that this may ſoon be the fate of any other, or all the other colonies in America; that you remember, with inexpreſſible horrour and indignation, there was ſuch a thing once in England as a Star Chamber court, and that there may be another in future time; that from the uniform tenour and conduct of the men who have been inſtrumental in ſcourging you there is no good to be expected, but every thing to be dreaded, both here and in America; that as you know you are ſlaves where your property is at the diſpoſal of another, as common ſenſe teaches you to conclude juſtly that he who can demand one farthing can demand the whole, and as I know, from a perſonal acquaintance with many of the principal men among you, that you are moſt fully reſolved to be free, I have, from theſe conſiderations, formed a ſingular opinion, and ſtill believe you will purſue every legal meaſure, though ever ſo arduous, avoid every luxury, though ever ſo ſweet, until you convince your enemies how difficult it muſt be either to enſlave you or drive you to diſobedience. I am afraid to ſay that both have been, and both will be attempted. As I am not aſhamed of any thing which I venture to write or ſpeak relative to publick affairs, you are welcome to put my name to this letter, if you ſuppoſe it can be of any uſe to the cauſe of liberty; but if not, I chooſe to go under the name of

A MERCHANT.

Extract of a letter from London.

"The argument of taxing the colonies is now judged, by every ſenſible man, to be imprudent and impolitical; and from the language of Lord North, and the other Miniſters in Parliament, they ſeem to imply that if the colonies would recognize the authority of Parliament not only the Glaſs Act ſhould be repealed, or ſuſpended, but a ſecurity offered that no other law ſhould be enacted during a century for the like purpoſes. I wiſh the differences were accommodated, ſeeing our enemies avail themſelves of our diſtractions; and what wounds this country muſt ultimately affect you in like manner."

In conſequence of ſome goods being ſent from London, in Captain Sands, by the merchants there, without orders, and repugnant to the agreement entered into by the inhabitants of this city, a number of the merchants aſſembled laſt Saturday evening, and agreed that the ſaid goods ſhould be ſtored immediately, without opening any of the packages, which agreement was inſtantly complied with by the Gentlemen to whom they were addreſſed.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 4.

Extract of a letter from Manchester, *March* 2.

"In regard to publick concerns, every thing is carried on with a high domineering hand, both with regard to our domeſtick and American affairs, quite contrary to the ſentiments of the wiſe and virtuous part of the nation. The majority in the Houſe of Commons are ſo great, and ſo venal, that they vote any thing they are directed; and all our hopes of redreſs now ſeem to reſt in the expectation that they will ſpeedily go ſuch lengths that the people will bear no longer. We hope for, nay we doubt not, the firmneſs of the Americans; that they will calmly, without the leaſt rioting, or diſobedience to the laws, abide by the conſtitutional principles they have ſo univerſally adopted. I met and conſulted with the reſt of the Manchester merchants to whom the memorial of the Philadelphia merchants was addreſſed, and was lately in London, and conſulted my friends there, and ſome among thoſe of high rank; but it was the unanimous opinion that if any attempts in favour of our friends were made now we ſhould miſcarry, and that it was better to wait for a more favourable opportunity. I am of opinion that contingency is not far off."

Extract of another letter from London, *of the ſame date*

"We fear the Revenue Act will not be repealed this ſeſſions; ſhould be much pleaſed to adviſe conciliating meaſures were likely to be adopted, and ſhall cheerfully exert ourſelves to promote ſo happy an event."

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 25.

LAST Friday, being the QUEEN's *birthday, the flag was diſplayed on the Capitol; and in the evening his Excellency the Governour gave a ſplendid ball and entertainment at the Palace, to a very numerous and polite company of Ladies and Gentlemen.*

The Farmer, Hubbard, from London, and York, Meriwether, from Briſtol, are arrived in York river.

The following is one of the inſtructions of the city of Briſtol to their repreſentatives in Parliament, viz. We require that you exert all your abilities to ſupport and extend the trade and manufactures of this nation, in every branch. That you will heartily join in all meaſures for reconciling the differences unhappily ſubſiſting between this kingdom and its colonies, and that you will be ſtrenuouſly active in obtaining a repeal of the law impoſing duties on Britiſh manufactures exported to America, which has been found highly prejudicial to the nation in general, and to this city in particular.

Advertiſements.

Treaſury Office, *May* 24, 1769.

ALL thoſe who are poſſeſſed of the old, tattered, or defaced Treaſury notes, are deſired to bring them to my office, that they may be exchanged either for gold, ſilver, or bills of a later emiſſion.

RO. C. NICHOLAS, Treaſurer.

SO ſmall a part of the money due for the tickets in Col. *Byrd*'s lottery has been yet received that the truſtees will be under a neceſſity of putting the bonds in ſuit if they are not diſcharged at the *Oyer* and *Terminer* court.

WESTOVER, *May* 14, 1769.

THE Governour and Council having been pleaſed to promiſe me that the officers and ſoldiers of the *Virginia* regiments ſhould have their choice of the lands ceded by the *Indians* at the late treaty at fort *Stanwix*, as ſoon as his Majeſty's aſſent is obtained, this is to give notice that I ſhall adverſe a meeting at *Fredericksburg* immediately on his Excellency's receiving inſtructions upon that ſubject, where all perſons concerned are deſired to attend, in order to ſettle a method of procuring their proportion, agreeable to his Majeſty's Royal proclamation. I deſire ſuch as are unable to attend themſelves to empower ſomebody to act in their behalf; and I give this early notice, that no one may be diſappointed.

W. BYRD.

MR. WILY having failed to finiſh the church in *Wicomico* pariſh, *Northumberland* county, according to agreement, wherein I was bound as his ſecurity; and as bad conſequences may ariſe if the church is not completed this year, which it is probable cannot be done by him, the finiſhing the ſaid church (except the work to be done by Mr. *Peyton Stern*) will therefore be let to the loweſt bidder at the place on *Thurſday* the 1ſt of *June* next, when a particular account of what is to be done, what materials are furniſhed, and other terms, will be made known by 1 EDMUND PENDLETON.

BOSTON, *April* 14, 1769.

THE Honourable Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's cuſtoms obſerving that ſhips and veſſels frequently incur forfeitures, and their owners become ſubject to heavy penalties, through the miſconduct or negligence of the maſters and ſeamen, and particularly by the maſters not making true reports of their cargoes, which they ſometimes pretend they are not able to do, from the manner that they take in their loading at foreign ports, and at other times they pretend that the ſeamen take on board private ventures, and ſecrete the ſame from their knowledge, ſo as to be landed clandeſtinely upon their arrival, without payment of duty; and ſeveral ſhips and veſſels ſeized for the commiſſion of offences of this kind having been releaſed in conſequence of ſuch repreſentations from the owners, the Commiſſioners think it neceſſary to adverti[se], for the information of all perſons whom it may concern, that upon the detection and diſcovery of any ſuch offences in future the ſame will be proſecuted as the law directs, ſo that it behoves the owners to ſuppreſs the cuſtom of ſuffering the ſeamen to take in private ventures, and alſo to admoniſh the maſters to be punctual in taking an account of their cargoes, and to pay a ſtrict regard to their oaths in reporting the ſame, as well at the ports of their firſt arrival as the ports of entry in *North America*.

By order of the Commiſſioners.

RICHARD REEVE, Secretary.

JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS,

who are well acquainted with womens or mens wood heeled work, will meet with good encouragement by applying to the ſubſcriber in *Williamſburg*. 2 ROBERT GILBERT.

*** He has a large quantity of fine *Engliſh* CALF SKINS on hand, *part* of which he would diſpoſe of, on very reaſonable terms, for ready money.

LOST, a TICKET in Col. *Bernard Moore*'s lottery, No 34. If it ſhould be found, and offered to be transferred, it is the property of

GABRIEL THROCKMORTON.

NORFOLK, *May* 22, 1769.

I INTEND to leave this colony ſoon, for ſome time. ANDREW DUCHE.

WARWICK, *May* 16, 1769.

THE ſubſcriber intends for BRITAIN immediately, and to return in a few months. JOHN LEITCH.

King William, May 23, 1769.

I INTEND to leave the colony in a ſhort time.

AMBROSE LIPSCOMBE.

To be SOLD, *on* Friday *the* 16*th of* June *next, before Mr.* Anthony Hay's *door, in* Williamſburg,

ABOUT 700 acres of LAND, within three miles of the ſaid city, lately belonging to *Chriſtopher Robinſon*, Eſq; deceaſed, either entire or in parcels, as ſhall ſuit bidders. A good title will be made, and credit allowed for one half the money until *October* next, and for the other half until *April* following, on giving bond and ſecurity to

THOMAS ROBINSON.

4

To be SOLD *at prime coſt, payable in twelve months, giving bond and good ſecurity,*

ABOUT 600l. ſterling worth of goods, conſiſting chiefly of the following articles, *viz.* Woollens, haberdaſhery, millinery, cutlery, iron ware, *&c. &c.* invoice of which is lodged with Mr. *William Pierce*, merchant in *Williamſburg*. 2

WILLIAM WILLESS,

Gunſmith from Birmingham,

HEREBY informs the publick that he carries on his buſineſs, and does all the nice articles in the blackſmith trade, at his ſhop below the Capitol. Thoſe who pleaſe to employ him may depend upon having their work done expeditiouſly, on very reaſonable terms, and in ſuch a manner as he hopes will give ſatisfaction.

A PARCEL NEGROES to be ſold at *Northumberland* [illegible] on *Monday* in *June* next, for ready money.

To be SOLD, *on* Wedneſday *the* 5*th of* July *next, on the premiſes at* ROCKY RIDGE,

THE TENEMENT now occupied by Mr. DAVID CARGILL.

Six months credit will be allowed the purchaſer, on giving bond and ſecurity to

THOMAS WALKER.

PORTSMOUTH, *April* 25, 1769.

WHEREAS *Ben. Bannerman*, my huſband, has ſet forth in the publick papers concerning a ſuit brought againſt him in chancery by me, *Margaret Bannerman*, his wife; as for his making an apology for expoſing me, and ſorry to do ſo, *&c. &c.* is with an intent, and a fraudulent one, to expoſe himſelf to the world, or at leaſt to all that knows him.

Imprimis. Concerning my giving him poiſon in a bowl of tea (as he imagined.) To the contrary, I was not his companion, neither did I eat or drink with him; farther, I had not the management of his houſe or ſervants, neither was it his pleaſure my being in his ſight. The man he repreſents to the publick is no other than Mr. *Leak*, a man of credit and reputation in this place. The ſaid Mr. *Leak* was ſent for to blood him, *Bannerman* perceiving he was feveriſh, occaſioned by a fevere vomiting; accordingly Mr. *Leak* took blood from him. His ailment he ſuppoſed to be a violent cold, which I am poſitive of the ſame, by his keeping late, or rather early hours. As for the company he kept is beſt known to himſelf; I never inquired into, only the towns of *Norfolk* and *Portſmouth*, I mean their inhabitants, can be witneſſes that none but people of very ſlight character would be ſeen in his company. The woman he ſpeaks of is Mrs. *Arnott*, who rents a houſe of mine from him at 20l. a year. Mrs. *Arnott* coming to viſit me, I begged ſhe would go upſtairs to ſee him, which ſhe did; returning, told me he was extremely ill with a conſtant vomiting, and if he had not relief ſoon he would certainly die. I perſuaded Mrs. *Arnott* to go to him, and try to perſuade him to come down ſtairs and lie in my bed, and I would move up to his room, which he refuſed. Inſtead of going upſtairs and fall on my knees, to beg forgiveneſs, for that I ſhould do ſo no more, is a falſity, but not ſo falſe as the vagabond is capable of. I went upſtairs and entreated him to ſhift rooms, mine being more commodious; as ſoon as I entered the room he turned himſelf in bed, and hid his face in the clothes. As for *Bannerman* relating he had provided for me, is another villain's contrivance. True it is he went to Col. *George Veal* and to Mrs. *Arnott*, and deſired they ſhould let me have what neceſſaries I wanted. This was only to blind the world. I imagine he told his lawyer the ſame, the better to ſupport his cauſe; for before I knew he did ſo it was countermanded, which can be teſtified by Col. *Veal* and Mrs. *Arnott*. He then ſays I left my houſe (which is another falſehood) and harboured myſelf at one *Scott*'s. When he left his houſe he ſoon turned me from my warm lodging into a ſingle room, in a ſmall houſe; when, deprived of my ſervants, I often was at Mr. *Scott*'s for the benefit of a fire, and was often deſired to come and ſpend the day, they pitying my condition. He at laſt turned me out of the houſe, with no more clothes; then I ſtood in the ſtreet. After beating and bruiſing me in a cruel manner, robbed me of every article, and had them carried to his own houſe; then I was taken in out of charity by Mr. *Scott*. The next ſtep I took was to go to different ſtores, where I furniſhed myſelf with ſome wearing apparel, to the value of 30l. This I was under a neceſſity of doing. All this he ſays he bore with patience, and was not willing to expoſe me. He does not reckon impriſonment expoſing, neither does he reckon turning me out of doors at 10 in the forenoon, before every perſon in *Portſmouth*, expoſing; at the ſame time poſted me in *Norfolk* and *Portſmouth*. This ſhews he was unwilling to expoſe me. He next complains and tells me publick of my behaviour to my former huſbands, and that I was the inſtigation of their deaths. This is a villainous falſehood. With one of theſe huſbands I lived in good credit 26 years, and by our induſtry in trade gained upwards of 2500l. which this deceiver robbed me of.

Gentlemen, I hope the world will look on this vagabond as he deſerves, when they can ſee with what craft he has uſed to rob me of a conſiderable fortune, and now left me deſtitute, without money or clothes, and prides himſelf in ſo doing; likewiſe in defrauding all mankind that lies in his power. When he firſt arrived at *Portſmouth* he paſſed for a *Weſt India* merchant, and that his uncle had died in *Scotland* and left him 7000l. with all legacies paid; but inſtead he was obliged to leave *Scotland* for his miſdemeanors, and ſold, or ſerved a number of years for his paſſage, in *Antigua*. When out of his ſervitude, getting ſome Gentlemens effects into his hands, eloped and came hither (which can be proved by very creditable perſons) which part of my fortune went to *Antigua* to ſatisfy. In exchange I had a Mulatto baſtard to clothe, next ſet upon his right hand at table, afterwards to my place, and I obliged to eat by myſelf in my own apartment now turned to the ſtreet. All this I have ſufficient proof for, as witneſs my hand, MARGARET BANNERMAN.

WESTOVER, *May* 16, 1769.

I IMPORTED a hogſhead of GROCERY this year, marked WB, in the *Theodorick*, Capt. *Wylie*, which through ſome miſtake I have not yet received. I ſhall be extremely obliged to any Gentleman who will give me information of it. W. BYRD.

STOLEN out of Mr. *Moody*'s paſture, about the middle of *April* laſt, a dark bay mare, with a blaze in her face, has a roached mane and bob tail, her brand unknown.——LOST laſt *November* a white fleer, with a few brindled ſpots, about four years old, mark unknown.——Whoever brings the mare to me, in *Williamſburg*, ſhall have 10s. reward, and for the fleer 10s. WILLIAM PEARSON.

Nottoway glebe, *Amelia* county, *April* 25, 1769.

THE ſubſcriber intending for *England* immediately, has empowered the Rev. Mr. *Archibald M'Roberts* to tranſact his buſineſs in his abſence.

THOMAS WILKINSON

RNER.

To the PRINTER.

WHEN Darius reigned in Perſia, 520 years before the birth of Chriſt, three (officers, I ſuppoſe) of his body guard, propoſed that each ſhould deliver a ſentence, in writing, to the King; and that his Majeſty, with the three Princes, ſhould judge of the ſuperiour wiſdom of their productions. The firſt wrote, *Wine is the ſtrongeſt*; the ſecond, *The King is the ſtrongeſt*; and the third, namely Zorobabel, wrote, *Women are ſtrongeſt*. Being admitted to the Royal preſence, to give reaſons for their ſeveral aſſertions, Zorobabel gained the victory; and to his *prevailing wiſdom* (in conſequence of the King's promiſe) was owing the rebuilding of Jeruſalem, and of the *temple* which had been burnt by the Edomites, as it is recorded in the 4th chapter of the firſt book of Eſdras.

The arguments uſed by orator Zorobabel to prove the ſuperiour ſtrength and power of the fair ſex are ſo different from any ſpecimen of modern oratory I have ever met with that I could not reſiſt the inclination I felt to tranſlate them into verſe, in which I have followed the text as *literally* as the nature of a tranſlation will admit, from the 14th to the 33d verſe of the ſame chapter.

Not from the force of wine, or power of Kings,
The excellence of ſtrength ſuperiour ſprings.
Who is it then that over kingdoms rules,
Makes monarchs tremble, and their ſubjects fools?
Was it not woman peopled firſt the earth?
Yes, men of Perſia, *women* gave you birth;
And now we plant our vines, hence flow our riches,
And *women* knit our ſtockings, mend our breeches.
Yes, and if men have gather'd ſtore of gold,
They love a *woman*, beauteous, to behold!
Deſpiſing wealth and titles, power and honour,
With open mouth they fix their eyes upon her.
A man, regardleſs of the joys of life,
Leaves all his friends, and cleaveth to his wife.
For *women* men will labour, fight, and toil,
Will rob and ſteal, and bring them all the ſpoil.
Some have run mad, ſome ſought untimely graves,
And to a *woman's* power mankind are ſlaves.
The force of *wine* can no proportion bear
To *woman's* power; we might as well compare,
In ſtrength, an empty bottle to a ſteeple:
Women have *born* the King, and all the people.
Now, though the King be great, and very ſtout,
And fear'd by all the regions round about,
Yet did I ſee him with his favourite dame,
Daughter of Bartacus, the fair Apame,
Array'd in all the eaſtern pomp ſhe ſhone,
And ſhar'd alike the monarch's bed and throne.
(But Perſia's King ne'er claim'd a *right divine*,
As Harry did, to keep a *concubine*)
With her *right hand* ſhe ſeiz'd th' Imperial crown,
And with her *left* knock'd great Darius down;
And yet with open mouth he gap'd and ſtar'd,
He knew his weakneſs, and her *ſkill* he fear'd;
Then if ſhe *laugh'd* the King directly *ſmil'd*,
If vex'd, he flatter'd—to be reconcil'd.
Thus, O ye men, if *women* bear ſuch ſway,
Nor wine nor Kings are half ſo *ſtrong* as they.

Thus far the eloquent Zorobabel. Be dumb, ye *modern orators*. Neither Lord Mansfield, or Lord Chatham, ever ſpoke *ſuch* a ſpeech.

JUST arrived in *James* river, from *Africa*, the ſhip *Anelia*, *Thomas Dimond* maſter, with about 250 ſtout healthy

SLAVES,

conſiſting of men, women, and children, the ſale of which will begin at *Bermuda Hundred* on *Tueſday* the 6th of *June* next.

JOHN WAYLES.
THOMAS TABB.

May 17, 1769.

To be SOLD *on* Wedneſday *next*, *at* Porto Bello, *to the higheſt bidders*, *at* 10 *o'clock*,

THIRTY odd head of CATTLE, and a very good work horſe.—And on *Friday* the 16th of *June*, before the *Raleigh* tavern, will be ſold a likely young NEGRO fellow, who has been uſed to wait on a Gentleman. The ſaid ſtock and Negro are to diſcharge a mortgage due from the late Major *Pemis* to *Nathaniel Walthoe*, Eſq; and to ſatisfy publick dues.

MAY 18, 1769. FRED. BRYAN, Sheriff.

RUN AWAY,

A MULATTO fellow, named YORK, bought from *Mr. Moody* at *Burwell's* ferry laſt General Court. He is about 5 feet 9 inches high, has ſhort curled hair, is well made, very ſenſible, and has been uſed to go by water, as well as to wait in a houſe; he had on a blue ſailor's jacket and a plaid one, good ſhoes and ſtockings, and a ſmall cropped hat. Whoever brings him to me in *Goochland*, or to the Poſt Office in *Williamſburg*, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward.

MAY 28, 1769. DAVID ROSS.

To be SOLD, *on* Monday *the* 26*th of* June *next*,

A TRACT of LAND in *King William* county, whereon *James Hurt* now lives, within half a mile of *Mattapany* river, containing about 300 acres, whereon is a good new dwelling-houſe, good outhouſes, with fine young orchards of peach and apple trees, and in good order for cropping. Credit will be allowed until the 10th of *December* next, on giving bond and approved ſecurity to

7 ROBINSON DAINGERFIELD.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 10, 1769.

THE ſubſcriber propoſes to practiſe the LAW in the county courts in and about *Williamſburg*, in the court of Admiralty, and to attend the Council board on the trial of caveats. Whatever buſineſs is intruſted to his care ſhall be conducted with the greateſt deſpatch, and to the beſt of his abilities. JAMES HUBARD.

To be SOLD, TWO TRACTS of LAND, lately belonging to Col. *John Fry*, one of them about 1000 acres, on the branches of *Hardware* river, a branch of *James* river, in the county of *Albemarle*; the other about 1200 acres, on the branches of *Willis's* river, in the county of *Buckingham*. The above tracts of land were taken up and ſurveyed in ſmall parcels, but are now included in two patents. For terms apply to the ſubſcribers, who have deeds for the ſame, and will diſpoſe of them either according to the incluſive patents or in ſeparate parcels, agreeable to the firſt ſurveys.

Tf HENRY FRY.
JOHN SCOTT.
JOHN NICHOLAS.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of between 1000 and 1100 acres of LAND in *Bedford* county, ſituated about ſeven miles from the courthouſe, and nine from *James* river. There is a good plantation, with convenient houſes, for working 8 or 10 hands; alſo a houſe with a brick chimney, two rooms below and three above, with other neceſſary houſes, and a pretty good tub mill, ſituated upon a plentiful ſtream of water, which runs through the land. As it is juſt at the foot of the mountains, it will always be valuable for raiſing all kinds of ſtock. The terms may be known by applying to Mr. *Archibald Lamb* at *Warwick*, Mr. *Peter Davie* in *Albemark*, or the ſubſcriber at *Bedford* courthouſe. ROBERT COWAN.

YORK town, *May* 4, 1769.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to offer to the publick the following SCHEME of a LOTTERY, to enable him to pay off his debts, and reſerve ſome part of his eſtate for his wife and family.

Pri.	Value.		Total
	l. s. d.		*l. s.*
1	360	A lot in *York* town, with a dwelling-houſe and outhouſes,	360
1	70	Another lot in ſaid town, whereon is a large ſtable,	70
1	200	A new ſtorehouſe near the wharf,	200
1	40	A warehouſe at the water ſide,	40
1	80	A lot in *Glouceſter* town, with a large ſtorehouſe thereon,	80
1	40	A lot in ſaid town, whereon is a dwelling-houſe,	40
40	5-10	A barrel containing 30 gallons of rum each,	220
20	5-12-6	A barrel containing 250 wt. of ſugar each,	56-5
1	3	A cow and calf,	3
1	4	A cow and heifer,	4
1	10	A double chair,	10
1	80	A Negro man named *Jack*, a waterman,	80
1	71	do. *Frank*, do.	71
1	65	do. *Will*, do.	65
1	55	do. *Ceſar*, do.	55
1	45 15	A Negro woman named *Hagar*, a good waſher and ironer,	45-15

64 Prizes.
636 Blanks.

700 Tickets, at 40 *s.* £. 1400-00

The lottery will be drawn on *Tueſday* the 20th of *June*, if the tickets are diſpoſed of by that time; if not, the money ſhall then be returned to the purchaſers. The whole to be under the direction of *Meſſ. Dudley Digges*, *Thomas Nelſon*, jun. *Jaquelin Ambler*, *Thomas Whiting*, *John Perrin*, *William Stevenſon*, *George Riddell*, *Jacob Wray*, *Haldenby Dixon*, and *David Jamerſon*, to whom I have made a deed of truſt of the above effects.

As theſe Gentlemen have valued the prizes, and not myſelf, thoſe who incline to become adventurers may be aſſured that not a ſingle article is eſtimated at more than its real value.

Tickets may be had of the managers, at the Poſt Office, and of JOHN THOMPSON.

YORK town, *May* 11, 1769.

AS the ſum propoſed to be raiſed by my lotte y will not be ſufficient to ſatisfy all my creditors, I intend ſelling privately the following articles, *viz.* A Negro man who is a good ſeaman and ſailmaker, ſeveral other Negroes, and a ſloop that carries 800 buſhels, with a flat. If the above articles are not ſold before the drawing of the lottery, they will be ſet up at publick auction. JOHN THOMPSON.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder*, *by virtue of a decree of the Worſhipful Court of* Cumberland, *at* Prince Edward *courthouſe*, *on* Monday *the* 21*ſt of* Auguſt *next*, *being court day*,

A PARCEL of LAND lying in the ſaid county, containing 113 acres, whereon is a pretty good dwelling-houſe, and ſundry other improvements; being the land whereon *James Stewart* lately lived, and ſold to ſatisfy a debt due to *William Walker* and *Robert Haſtie* and Co. Credit will be allowed the purchaſer until the 1ſt of *October* 1770, on giving bond and ſecurity to

7 JAMES SCOTT, Sheriff.

To be SOLD *by the ſubſcriber*, *living in* Halifax *county*, *at* Stewart's *ferry*, *on* Staunton *river*,

A VERY valuable TRACT of LAND, containing 1000 acres, lying on both ſides of the river, great part of it exceeding rich low grounds, with a profitable ferry, fiſhing place, griſt mill, and orchards. There are two plantations ſettled on the land, with good improvements, and in fine order for cropping. The terms may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

JAMES STEWART.

ALL perſons who have demands upon the eſtate of the late Col. *Peter Randolph* are deſired to ſend a ſtate of them to the executors, that they may be adjuſted and paid in courſe of adminiſtration; and ſuch as are indebted to the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make payment, to avoid ſuits.

ARCHIBALD CARY,
RICHARD RANDOLPH,
JOHN WAYLES,
SETH WARD, } Executors.

4

To be SOLD *at* New Kent *county court*, *on the* 2*d* Thurſday *in* June *next*,

A SLOOP, burthen about twenty five hundred buſhels, now lying at *Cumberland* town, well fitted for the ſea. Alſo ſeveral likely NEGROES.

Terms of payment to be agreed on at the day of ſale.

For SALE,

THREE hundred and fifty acres of Land, in *Hanover* county, within a mile of *Newcaſtle*, near one half very fine ſecond grounds, whereon is a new dwelling-houſe 30 by 22 feet, with two fire places, a good cellar the ſize of the houſe, with two rooms and a fire place, a good kitchen with two fire places, and all other convenient houſes in good repair, fine apple and peach orchards, and is a very pleaſant ſituation. Any Gentleman inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to NATHAN PHILLIPS.

I INTEND to leave the colony in a ſhort time.

MATTHEW MAURY.

For SALE *to the higheſt bidder*, *on* Wedneſday *the* 21*ſt of* June, *at the plantation of the ſubſcriber*, *in* Orange *county*,

NEAR one thouſand acres of LAND, lying in the ſaid county, and within 15 miles of *Fredericksburg*, convenient to church, mill, and courthouſe, whereon are two plantations, with ſome good improvements, and part low grounds; alſo ſome good high land, and fine range for ſtock of all kinds. One third of the money to be paid in *October* 1769, one third in *June* 1770, and the remainder in *June* 1771, the purchaſer giving bond and ſecurity, carrying intereſt from the date, to JOSEPH SPENCER.

N. B. The land will be laid off in parcels, or ſold altogether, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber in *Smithfield*, a Negro man named *Richard Hatfield*, though he goes by the name of *Hatter*, about 5 feet 9 inches high, is a very yellow Negro, and was born free, but is now indented; had on when he went away a pair of ſhoes without buckles, a pair of gray *Virginia* yarn ſtockings, old leather breeches, oſnabrug ſhirt, a ſhort white *Virginia* cloth jacket, and a blue cloth jacket without ſleeves. I imagine he is gone to *Norfolk* or *Hampton*, as he has a brother at Col. *Cary's*, and another at Mr. *Balfour's*, or up *James* river, as a veſſel went from the place that night. Whoever brings him to *Smithfield* ſhall have 30 *s.* reward.

SAMUEL LAMBUTH.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 13, 1769.

COMMITTED to *James City* priſon, a *Virginia* born Negro fellow, belonging to *Henry Broadnax* of *Dinwiddie* county, who is deſired to ſend for him, and pay charges. WILLIAM LANE.

The noted HORSE

Jolly Roger,

ſtands at the ſubſcriber's in *Brunſwick* county, near *Allen's* mill, in order to cover mares at 15 *s.* the leap, 40 *s.* the ſeaſon, and 3 *l.* to enſure. Good paſturage *gratis*, but I will not be liable for any mares that may get away, though all neceſſary care ſhall be taken to prevent it.

10 JAMES BALFOUR.

For SALE,

FIVE hundred acres of very valuable LAND, lying on *Shining creek*, in the county of *Brunſwick*, within 45 miles of *Peterſburg*. Six months credit will be allowed for one half the purchaſe money, and twelve months for the other half. Bond (to carry intereſt from the date, unleſs punctually diſcharged) with good ſecurity, will be required.

Tf W. GRIFFITH.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber's plantation, in *Lunenburg* county, from *James Whaley*, overſeer, on the *Easter Monday*, TOM, a Negro man ſlave, by ſome called *Tom Salter*, of a middle ſize, well made for ſtrength, about 28 years old, has bad teeth, and many ſmall pimples about his beard; he can read, and play on the fiddle, and had a variety of clothes, but his common working dreſs was died brown cotton. He managed ſeveral years as an overſeer for me, under Capt. *Robert Downman*, at a plantation of mine on *Morattico* creek, in *Richmond* county, where he always lived until lately. He is a diſſembling artful fellow, and generally ſmiles when he ſpeaks. I ſuſpect he is working about a plantation belonging to *Charles Carter*, Eſq. in *Hanover* county, at or near *Scath Wales*, where he has a wife named *Sebra*, and perhaps at times about his old haunts at *Morattico*. Whoever will deliver him to me, in *Prince William* county, ſhall have the above reward; or if they will ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that I may get him again, 5 *l.* and if he is taken out of the colony, and brought home to me, 20 *l.* paid by

Tf HENRY LEE.

To be SOLD,

TWO TRACTS of LAND, lately belonging to Col. *John Fry*, one of them about 1000 acres, on the branches of *Hardware* river, a branch of *James* river, in the county of *Albemarle*; the other about 1200 acres, on the branches of *Willis's* river, in the county of *Buckingham*. The above tracts of land were taken up and ſurveyed in ſmall parcels, but are now included in two patents. For terms apply to the ſubſcribers, who have deeds for the ſame, and will diſpoſe of them either according to the inclusive patents or in ſeparate parcels, agreeable to the firſt ſurveys.

Tf HENRY FRY.
JOHN SCOTT.
JOHN NICHOLAS.

ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER at 12*ſ.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inſerted in it for 3*ſ.* the firſt Week, and 2*ſ.* each Week after. —— *.* All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition.